

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local rains to-day; to-morrow partly
cloudy; light variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 59.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS BEGIN NEW DRIVE WEST OF NOYON; STRIKE ON 20-MILE FRONT; 2 1-2 MILE WEDGE; U-BOAT SINKS 18TH SHIP HERE; NO LIVES LOST

SUBSEA RAIDER STRIKES VESSEL OFF CAPE HENRY

American Liner Pinar del
Rio Attacked 70 Miles
Off Maryland Coast.

SURVIVORS ARE LANDED

New Bedford Skipper Says U-
Boat Spared Him, but Sank
a Steamer.

The American steamship Pinar del Rio was sunk by a German submarine seventy miles off the coast of Maryland Saturday morning. One of her boats, with Chief Mate Arkes and fifteen men of the crew, came ashore on the North Carolina coast yesterday. Another boat with sixteen men has landed on the Virginia coast.

A brief dispatch to the Navy Department last night announcing the sinking did not say whether the ship was shelled or torpedoed, but a dispatch from the Manteo Life Saving Station on the North Carolina shore, fifty-five miles below Norfolk, announcing the safety of sixteen survivors, said the ship had been torpedoed.

The Pinar del Rio formerly was the British steamship Saba, of 2,504 tons. She belonged to the American and Cuban Steamship Line. She was built in 1905. She has been plying between American and Cuban ports. She last arrived in Havana May 13.

The Pinar del Rio is the first ship reported sunk since the Norwegian steamship Vineland was sent down off Virginia last Wednesday. She is the eighteenth victim of the raid.

French Liner Is Warned.

The submarine menace on the Atlantic coast did not materially interfere with the coming and going of coastwise ships and the departure and arrival of liners from across seas yesterday. A French steamship that docked last night at an American port received a wireless warning of the activity of Boche submarines in the western waters of the Atlantic and two days before she set her passengers, more than she usually brings even in placid peace time, were started to receive orders similar to those enforced when she was sailing through the European danger zone.

The lights were doused at night on Friday, the lifeboats swung out and guns kept at the stations, twenty-four hours. The signaling of the liner further convinced the passengers that they were in peril. They did not learn definitely until American newspapers were put aboard yesterday afternoon that the German U-boat depredations had been at work on the coast.

They were used to expecting trouble and took the news calmly. They said the officers had told them the speed of the ship, about twenty knots at a pinch, would be too fast for the swiftest submarine. They also made this on the last two days of her run, shortening her usual trip somewhat.

Liner From West Indies Safe.

An American steamship that arrived yesterday morning at an Atlantic port with 104 passengers, most of them women, from the West Indies, ran with her lights out since Tuesday last and then, nearing the American coast, put down a zigzag course.

The passengers did not know what had happened, but they guessed that it was something serious, and they were nervous when they landed. Officers of the ship gave no explanation of the order to extinguish lights at night and to follow no smoking on decks.

Two whalers which arrived at New Bedford, Mass., yesterday reported they had been held up by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras. Capt. J. T. Connelley of the schooner A. M. Nicholson said that on his pleading with the captain of the U-boat that he was a poor man and that the loss of his vessel meant ruin he was allowed to proceed.

U-Boat Raiders Will Try to Sink U. S. Transports

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting on the U-boat raid off the American coast, says:

It is the first big and carefully planned action of our undersea warfare, undertaken against the war prolonger in the far west. It is linked up with our offensive on the European battlefields.

The U-boats have brought the war to the American shores to catch American transports near the point of departure, because it is not always easy to deal with them in the open sea or in European waters.

The German people wish their brave sailors good luck and complete success in their task.

AWAIT WILSON MOVE IN RUSSIA

Allied Diplomats Chafe at Delay in Fixing Far East Policy.

INTERVENTION IS URGED

Conflict of Opinion Among President's Advisers Said to Be Cause of Inaction.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, June 9.—A conflict of opinion among some of the President's closest advisers is believed to be responsible for the delay in formulating a definite plan of action with respect to Russia. Meantime there is evidence of growing impatience in Allied diplomatic circles at this delay, and a feeling that a valuable opportunity is being allowed to slip away because this Government appears to be without a policy at a time when the initiative in any plan to help the Russian people, in the opinion of diplomats, should come from the United States.

An active favor of intervention in the form of an expedition into Siberia either as a joint enterprise or by the Japanese alone is in full swing in Entente diplomatic circles. Opinion in these circles seems to be unanimous in favor of such action and coupled with this is always the insistence that now is the time for such action.

That intervention with a clear exposition of its plan and purpose to help the Russian people would be successful in stopping the German invasion and depriving the Teutons of the advantages they are beginning to derive by reason of their control of the railways is unquestioned by the diplomats. But they are plainly waiting for President Wilson to take the lead in bringing about definite action.

Considering Sisson Report.

President Wilson has been giving great attention to the Russian problem and has now before him a full report made by Edgar E. Sisson of the Committee of Public Information, who recently returned from Russia after a prolonged stay. Mr. Sisson went over to observe conditions and engage in propaganda work. He has had several conferences with the President and is also understood to have talked with Col. House and officials of the State Department.

While Mr. Sisson's report has been kept closely guarded, it is understood that it favors action beyond merely the circulation of literature.

One plan which has been placed before the President, believed to have been prompted by Mr. Sisson's report, would have this Government participate in a joint military expedition by way of Siberia, but would couple this with a despatch of several commissions prepared to help the Russian people restore their financial and agricultural systems.

The simultaneous despatch of these commissions, it is said, would be an earnest of the intention of the Allies really to help Russia. Present conditions in Russia are such, it is held, that it would be next to useless to send such commissions to Russia unless they had the support of a military force which would give assurance to the Russian people that they would be protected from the disorderly elements.

This plan it is known has the backing of some of those whom the President frequently has relied upon for advice. It is now being urged by them that if any military action is taken, America and the other Allies must join with Japan in the support of the Russians and that the Sovietists be ousted.

To this plan Secretary Lansing is understood to have raised objection. He is in favor of a continuation of efforts through diplomatic channels, rather than recourse at this time to armed intervention. Before resorting to this the diplomats now in Russia have to be recalled or protection given them.

As for Gen. March and the General Staff they are apparently all in favor of concentrating American effort on the western front and the diversion of any troops to Siberia does not appeal to them.

RUSSIAN URGES DRIVE TO CRUSH BOLSHEVIST RULE

Ensign Says Big Expedition
Would Put Nation Back on
Eastern Firing Line.

TIME IS RIPE FOR ACTION

Japan an Important Factor,
but America and Other
Allies Must Help.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—An allied military expedition into Siberia made up of at least 200,000 men and with a popular Russian commander like Gen. Brusiloff, Prime Lvoff or Grand Duke Nicholas as its nominal head to inspire confidence among the Russian people would mean the speedy deliverance of Russia from the Bolsheviks and would when ordered by the Russian government be a blow against the Teutons. This is the opinion of Ensign Alexander Petrovko, one of the leading Russian aces, who has just reached Washington from Vladivostok.

"When I left Vladivostok six weeks ago," said Ensign Petrovko to-day, "there were more than 1,000 Russian officers there, including many who had had important commands on the western Russian front before the demoralization set in. They have made their way across Siberia in the hopes of allied intervention and are ready and eager to place themselves at the disposal of the allied forces. Knowing conditions as they are among the Russian people and the readiness of Siberia to rise in revolt against the Bolsheviks, they cannot understand why such an expedition is not forthcoming."

Ensign Petrovko fled across Siberia after the collapse of the Cossack revolt and the seizure of the Kalendin. His father is a wealthy Cossack landowner. The failure of the Cossack revolution, he said, was due to the assistance given to the Bolsheviks by the German prisoners under the leadership of two German generals, who were sent to the east among the Cossacks by Bolshevik agents.

Time Ripe for Intervention.

Siberia, according to this Russian officer, is ripe for intervention because the people are large landowners in their own right and are not interested in the Bolsheviks. Even in the large cities along the railway the Bolshevik control is disputed by the Social Revolutionary party, which is rapidly organizing all over Russia to oppose the Bolsheviks.

In the smaller towns of Russia conditions are much the same as in Siberia. The local committees have not surrendered to the Bolsheviks, but disorder is spreading fast and unless an allied expedition is undertaken immediately it may be too late, Ensign Petrovko believes.

"People throughout Russia who are not under Bolshevik control," said this officer, "are literally praying for intervention to put a stop to the disorder."

To be successful this intervention, in the opinion of the Russian officers gathered at Vladivostok, must be of a sufficient size to impress upon the Bolsheviks the magnitude of the task of conquering 200,000 to 300,000 men. It should be well equipped with food and money as well as munitions.

"It should have one of its most important objectives a large force of propagandists made up of responsible Russians in sympathy with the movement who could as it progressed make known to the people that its principal purpose was to bring order back to Russia and that commissions of experts to investigate the Russian people were being sent to the people to help them."

Bulk Might Be Japanese.

Ensign Petrovko said that an expedition made up exclusively of Japanese troops would be welcomed by the Russian officers eager to help in restoring Russia, but that the people would not cooperate with it. Even though the bulk of the troops were Japanese the expedition should have some Americans, British and French to convince the masses of the people of the sincerity of the intentions.

The German peril in Siberia Ensign Petrovko believed to be remote. The German prisoners in Siberia are not numerous as has been reported, he said, and their loyalty has been greatly shaken.

"Most of the German prisoners in Siberia have been transported back to Petrograd by the Bolsheviks," said Ensign Petrovko. "This was done because the Bolshevik leaders wanted their help in keeping the upper hand in the large cities of Russia. They formed at one time a large party of the Bolshevik forces, but Germany has needed them for the western front and has called them back. Those in Siberia have refused to go back, many of them having married Russian women."

"There is no such number of Germans in Siberia as was reported to have sided with Gen. Semenov in the other day. Gen. Semenov has not the means to rally a very large force and without allied assistance can make very little headway."

Ensign Petrovko is emphatic in declaring that an expedition of Russian troops from America would not inspire any confidence.

American Troops Under a Heavy Bombardment

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9 (Evening).—While the Americans in the Montdidier region were subjected to a heavy bombardment to day no infantry attack against them developed during the first phase of the new battle.

The Americans are waiting and ready for whatever may happen. They will resist to the utmost any onslaught against the front they are defending. After a night made red by the crashing of guns it was expected that the shock might come at daylight, but apparently the Germans spread their shells over a considerably wider front than that attacked by the infantry.

U. S. MEN REPEL MORE ATTACKS

Poils Fighting With Them
North of Marne Also
Hold Ground.

ENEMY FIRE SLACKENS

French Government to Decorate All Americans Engaged in the Battle.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 9.—Attacks by the Germans in the Marne sector again have been repulsed by the Americans, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The French repulsed two attacks against Hill 304, west of Chateau Thierry, the first at 10 o'clock last night and the second at 3 o'clock this morning. French troops captured a wood south of Russelars last night.

Except for lively machine gun firing in the Bois de Belleau and intermittent artillery fire the sector was comparatively quiet to-day. The Americans have had a breathing spell and now declare themselves eager to get at the Germans again.

A new German division, the Fifth Grenadier Guards, was identified by the Americans for the first time yesterday.

It is understood that the entire American force participating in the second battle of the Marne will be decorated by the French Government.

The artillery fire of the Toul front has slightly diminished in the past twenty-four hours. There has been little aerial activity.

REICHSTAG TOLD U. S. IS ALLIES' LAST HOPE

New President Sees Gigantic Climax to World War.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—The newly elected president of the Reichstag, Herr Fehrenbach, was loudly applauded during his speech in the Reichstag yesterday in which he referred to the Americans as the last hope of the Allies.

"We are apparently confronted with a gigantic climax to the war," he said. "M. Clemenceau describes the situation as terribly serious, but he has one hope—the Americans. We and our allies do not rely on foreign forces, but with the protection of the All Highest, on the invincible strength of the German army and the unconquerable perseverance of the German people."

"It is there still any man in the world who believes that the army which has overcome the greatest armies of Europe, reinforced by Canadians, Australians and Asiatic troops, will recoil before the army which perhaps America may yet send over against us?"

"If it pleases the French to see that part of beautiful France which is still devastated converted into a battlefield, with Americans taking part, the responsibility for the pain and suffering falls not upon us but upon them. With steely, unbroken strength we will enter upon what is assuredly the last stage in this enormous struggle."

PARIS, June 9.—In an article in La Liberte, Lieut.-Col. Roussel says that American cooperation in the war is developing rapidly and brilliantly and is beginning to cause a deep impression beyond the Rhine, the more so as American resources are organized so as to supply 200,000 men monthly.

Grover Cleveland's Son Enlists.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Announcement was made to-day that Richard Folson Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, has enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps. He had wanted to enlist ever since the war began, but was urged to wait until he had completed his junior year at Princeton.

CASUALTY LIST TAKES BIG JUMP, 198 FOR ONE DAY

Pershing Reports 20 Missing in Action, Mostly From Connecticut.

33 KILLED IN BATTLE

Total Deaths Since U. S. Entered War Reach 2,927, Including 291 at Sea.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The army casualty list to-day contained 198 names, the largest number thus far reported by Gen. Pershing in a single day. Of the 198 casualties 33 were killed in action, 9 died of wounds, 11 died of disease, 1 died as the result of an airplane accident, 4 died of accident and other causes and 40 were seriously wounded. Twenty men are missing in action and all hail from towns in Connecticut.

The War Department has issued the first of its regular weekly summaries of casualties. The casualties among the American forces abroad, including those reported to-day, now total 2,927, according to this statement. Deaths in action and from wounds, disease, accidents and other causes number 2,927, while 4,046 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including the men held prisoners in Germany.

While no official explanation was given for the decision of the Department to advise the country weekly of the exact total of casualties since the landing of the first American forces in France last June, it is understood that it resulted largely from widespread reports that casualties had been very heavy and that total figures were being withheld from the public.

Little Delay as Possible.

It has been explained at the Department that the daily list sent by Gen. Pershing are issued with as little delay as possible. The casualties are so scattered in the lists that they will not give information of value to the enemy, but this does not mean that any appreciable numbers are held back. After heavy fighting, such as that at Cantigny, it requires several days to check up the casualties and cable them to the Department.

American troops have been in the trenches several months and now hold sectors at several points along the western front. In addition many American units are brigaded with the French and British and have been in heavy fighting since the German drive began in March.

Gen. Pershing's men went into the front line last November for training and soon afterward they took over a trench permanently. Other units went into the trenches for final training with the French later and finally took over sectors so that the total frontage now held by the Americans ranks next to that of the French and British armies.

Marine Corps casualties are issued separately from those of the army, and to report losses of the Marines who have been engaged in heavy fighting near Chateau Thierry. Up to that fighting the Marine Corps casualties had been very low, as they were only recently moved up to the front line, having previously been engaged in police work along the American lines of communication.

Not Regarded Large.

"Considering the number of Americans actually in the front line, the length of time they have been 'carrying on,' officers do not regard the total of casualties as large. The number of men actually killed in action so far is not regarded large."

Continued on Third Page.

Fund Smokes Give Joy on Trench "Firestep"

"SITTING on the 'firestep' of the trench with a smoke between one's lips is joy to us, and can be considered the next best thing to going home. What a life this would be if we didn't have our 'hagons'!"

So writes Corporal Louis Doan of Company E, 165th Infantry, of the old Sixty-ninth, New York, to various members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"I can assure you," writes Harry Fox, Company 318, Q. M. C. N. A., "that each and every man is sitting in his hut this evening (May 11) enjoying his smoke sent by a true blue American is satisfied in his own mind that the people back home are doing their part."

Is every one doing his part? Are YOU a contributor to THE SUN Tobacco Fund? See page 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

WAR MUST BE WON WITH OFFENSIVE, FOCH WRITES

Significant Statement Made by Allied Chief in Magazine Article Gives Hint of His Plan for Final Victory.

LONDON, June 9.—That battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive is the significant declaration made by Gen. Foch, commander in chief of the Allies, in an important article contributed by him to the weekly Journal du Peuple, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," says Gen. Foch, "recognizes only one means—the destruction of the enemy's organized forces."

"Our first axiom must be that completely to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again."

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and in consequence must always be adopted at the finish."

No Victory in Defence.

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy and prevent him from carrying out his own manoeuvre, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim."

Must Save Reserves.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the blow as violent as possible may be delivered at the finish without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out."

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by weak hands and when executed by unskilled troops, the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while, namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Heavy Fighting Continues.

Heavy fighting is still in progress in this district, the French yielding ground only foot by foot. On the right the Germans were held close to the old line, the front running through Beval, Comancourt and Villers. Berlin to-night reports the capture of the heights of Gury, a little southwest of Langres.

Minor Successes were Made by the French on the Marne battlefields.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, east of Hauteclercy, they gained some ground and took sixty prisoners. South of the Oise they improved their positions this morning east of Chery. The Germans last night penetrated nearly to Vinly, but a little later were thrown out by the French, who at the same hour captured Eloup Wood and this morning they took also the wood directly south of Ruessels.

In these operations 200 German prisoners were captured, including five officers.

A German attack at Vignys, southwest of Rheims, was repulsed.

Heavy Bombardment Preceded.

The new German offensive was preceded by a heavy gas shell bombardment. The enemy probably intended to turn to the south, between the Aisne and the Oise, by an advance toward Paris, with the Oise protecting his right, in conjunction with later moves from the Soissons-Chateau Thierry line.

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Hidden safely away as per orders in a nearby dugout were twenty American soldiers of the supply service.

No sooner did these men hear of the result of the first shell than they rushed out from cover and with a wild yell "let us beat them to it," raced to the burning train.

Enemy planes saw them coming and dropped other high explosive shells. The Americans jumped in between the cars and uncoupled the two blazing cars. Then they uncoupled the entire train and by human strength pushed the others away from the menacing danger, eventually getting the burning cars isolated upon the railroad siding.

During this operation ten additional bombs fell dangerously near, but without casualties to the Americans.

In telling of the incident a French officer said: "They acted solely upon their own initiative and without any commanding officer telling them to do it. That is the surprising part."

The promptness of the soldiers behind the lines saved thousands of dollars worth of supplies for the soldiers forward.

A curious incident of the same aerial war was that in a huge cave three miles distant, where all the inhabitants of three small villages took refuge, two babies were born during the bombardment.

COL. ROOSEVELT IS ILL.

Says He Will Be Able to Make It.

Louis Speech To-night.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Theodore Roosevelt arrived here to-day to deliver a highly anticipated address to-morrow night.

The Colonel was suffering a slight attack of erysipelas and asked the local committee to dispense with all unnecessary festivities, but assured the committee he would speak at the scheduled time.

Few details of the engagement have been received so far. On the French left we have fallen back a short distance. In the center the Germans appear to have advanced further. At the point where the front of the new attack joins the line south of the Oise reached by the enemy in the recent Marne offensive the German line seems to have been less pronounced.

The French, whose artillery replied to the preliminary bombardment with a

French Report Offensive Checked, but Heavy Fighting Still Goes On.

HEIGHT OF GURY LOST

Heavy Bombardment With Gas Shells Precedes Attack by Great Masses.

AMERICANS DRIVEN BACK

German Report Repulse of Their Attack Northwest of Chateau Thierry.

On the French left, just east of Montdidier, in the new drive the Germans were stopped in what is called the "convex zone," a mile or so back of the old battle line, and did not reach any of the real French defenses.

The Germans penetrated only to Rubescourt, Le Pretoy and Mortemer. In the center they went as far as Reuilly-sur-Matz and Marculi, a maximum of about two and a half miles.

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